

## LABOR'S GOAL!

To Repeal  
Taft-Hartley Law

## MONTEREY COUNTY

# LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1948

Ballots Defend  
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE  
THIS YEAR AND  
EVERY YEAR

WHOLE NO. 523

## MORGAN RE-ELECTED AS DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENT OF STATE BODY OF BARTENDERS, CULINARY WKRS.

Re-election of J. Herschell Morgan, secretary of San Jose Bartenders Union 577, as vice-president of District 8 was among highlights of the annual convention at Long Beach last week of the California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Morgan has been active during his service as district vice-president of the State Council and his re-election was a tribute to his ability and active work in behalf of the organization.

The annual convention of the statewide body resulted in re-election of all incumbent officers, including President Frankie Behan, of San Francisco, and Secretary-Treasurer John W. Brown, of San Diego. C. T. McDonough, international organizer for the crafts, is legislative advisor.

Business at the state meeting included vote to support Propositions No. 2 (liquor control), No. 13 (State Senate reapportionment), and No. 14 (housing), and to oppose Propositions No. 3 (full crew law repeal) and No. 12 (local option).

District vice-presidents of the State Council are as follows:

1. Peter George, San Diego; 2. Jack Arnold, Long Beach; 3. Harry Griffin, San Bernardino and Dick Lacy, Burbank; 4. William J. Mulligan, San Pedro; 5. Bee Tumber, Santa Barbara; 6. Helen Mallory, Fresno; 7. Frank Quirk, Stockton; 8. J. H. Morgan, San Jose; 9. William "Stormy" Walsh, San Francisco; 10. John Quinn, Oakland; 11. Bernice Sullivan, Richmond; 12. Earl Byars, Petaluma; 13. Ralph P. Gross, Sacramento; 14. Joe King, Eureka; 15. Charles McDermott, Redding.

### RE-ELECTED



ANTHONY AGRILLO, secretary of Barbers Union 252 of San Jose, was re-elected to two offices in state labor organizations last month. Agrillo was re-elected Eighth District Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor by a 212,716 to 188,132 vote at the Federation's annual convention in Long Beach last week. His opponent was Thomas A. Small of San Mateo. Agrillo had been re-elected without opposition as secretary-treasurer of the California State Association of Journeymen Barbers, Cosmetologists and Hairdressers at the Association's convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, in conjunction with the International Barbers Convention there.

## Culinary, Bar Officials Meet In Salinas Thurs.

Secretaries of culinary and bartender unions in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties along with union delegates will attend the October meeting of the Bay Area Mutual Association for the crafts at the Blue Rock Tavern, just north of Salinas on Highway 101, next Thursday noon.

Mildred Rowe, secretary of Culinary-Bartenders Union 345, is chairman of the mutual assistance group, with Al Clark, secretary of Salinas Bartenders Union 545, as secretary.

Officials of unions of the craft in San Jose have been invited to attend.

## Union Shop Winning In 97 Per Cent of Tests

Washington.—This will be disappointing to Taft-Hartley Act champions, but workers are still not staging any rush to "emancipate" themselves from unions, according to a report issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

Workers voted for the union shop in 2,714, or 97 per cent, of the 2,795 elections of that type held during July, the board declared. In 476 straight collective bargaining elections—involving mostly workers heretofore unorganized—75 per cent of the 47,384 valid votes cast favored representation by unions.

The board also announced that a decline in cases filed enabled it to whittle down its huge backlog by seven per cent. On July 31, however, over 11,800 cases still awaited disposition.

## Retail Clerks Active Again

Officials from Retail Clerks Union 839 of Salinas are contacting union officials throughout Monterey and Santa Cruz counties in a new organizational effort due to start shortly.

Garold F. Miller is new secretary of Local 839, his election following resignation of Walter Lester.

Miller is being assisted in his organizational campaign by Howard Bramson, of Oakland, representative of the Joint Council of Retail Clerks of Central California.

## Iron-Clad Hold On Congress by The Lobbyists

Evidence continues to accumulate to show the rigid iron-clad control the lobbyists exercise over the reactionary anti-labor 80th Congress.

We have already pointed out that this Congress, at the direction of the Real Estate lobby killed all effective housing bills but it passed an act increasing the interest on veterans' home loans from 4 to 4½%. For a veteran buying a \$10,000 house this act increases the veteran's cost by \$648.

Now we find that without passing a law the Senate and House appropriations committees have struck a blow at the farmers who are banded together in Rural Electrification cooperatives. When such a farmers' group files an application for a loan with the REA to build a power plant the two committees have compelled these applications to be filed with the committees for thirty days before the REA can act on the applications. This thirty-day period gives the private power companies time to go out in the field and work against the loan. Thus, one more hurdle is placed in the way of the farmer who wants to get cheap electric power.

Incidentally, the highest paid lobbyist in Washington is the power trust lobbyist, Mr. Smith, who receives \$65,000 a year. This is a Mr. Smith who came to Washington at considerable profit to himself.

Acting under Smith's orders the 80th Congress refused to build a Steam Plant for the TVA although the TVA is producing the electric energy for the atomic energy plants. The refusal to build this power plant was a direct blow at America's defenses and it was a direct blow at America's military preparedness.

In the 80th Congress patriotism was tossed out the window when the lobbyists issued a "must" order.

## Living Standards Are Threatened

Milwaukee.—American workers through a system of free collective bargaining have achieved the highest standard of living of any group of workers in the world. Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson said here. He spoke before the annual convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drinks Workers of America.

But he warned that since price control was abolished in June 1946, the inflationary spiral is slowly gnawing away at the living standards of the American worker. He said it is estimated that close to 25 per cent of the workers in the country are having to draw heavily upon their savings, if they have any, in order to maintain their standard of living.

Gibson added that the cost of living is 73.7 per cent above pre-war figures and 3 per cent above the last month of price control in June 1946.

On the subject of the closed shop, Gibson emphasized that in 17,476 union shop elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board up to July 1, 1948, over one and a half million workers voting expressed a preference for the union shop. He said that in a majority of these elections the union shop preference was carried by better than a 90 per cent margin.

## Indict Milk Firms For Price-Fixing

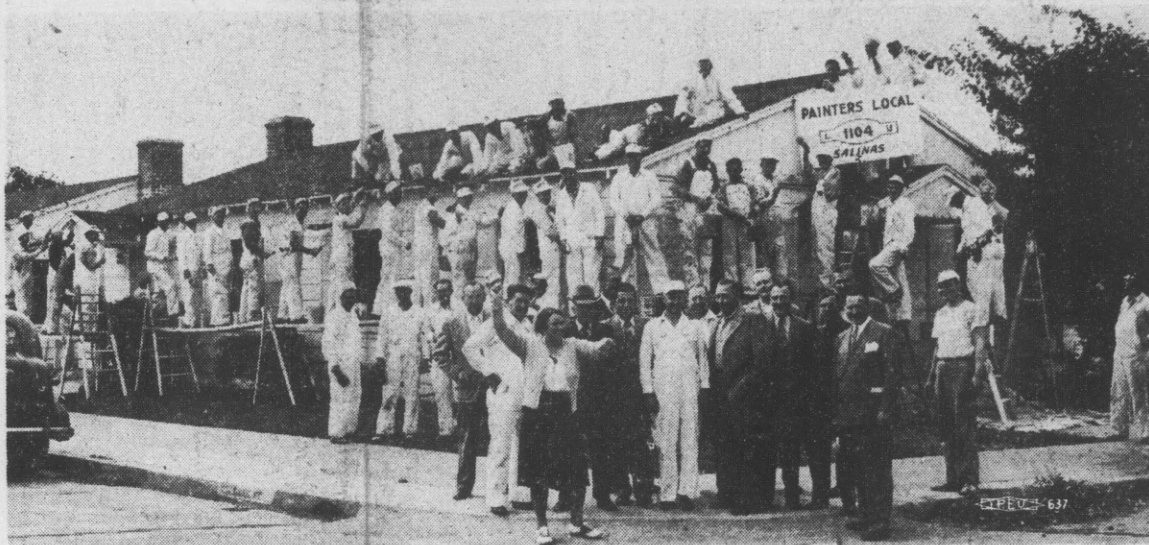
Cincinnati.—Thirteen major milk firms here have been indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiring to fix milk prices.

The indicted firms, the jury said, sell over two-thirds of \$16 million in milk distributed in this area. They are accused under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of forcing uniform prices and business practices with the help of the Universal Milk-Bottle Service. This service refused to furnish or return bottles to firms which failed to "toe the line" on prices and practices, the grand jury alleged.

"The increases in the price of milk resulting from this conspiracy," Herbert A. Bergson of the Justice Department anti-trust division said, "have had the effect of reducing the consumption of milk in the Cincinnati area."

Milk now is sold here at the peak price in local history—22 cents a quart.

## PAINTERS DONATE FOR SCOUT HOUSE



## Hollister Picketing Continued By Salinas Bar, Culinary Unions

Picketing of the Hartmann Hotel and the Towne Club bar in Hollister was being continued last week by Salinas Bartenders Union 545 and Culinary Alliance 467, union officials report.

Al Clark, secretary of Local 545, said the union has been notified that Mitchell Dabo, operator of the picketed houses, has engaged William Norton, of the California Employers Association, to represent him in contacts with the union.

The unions are seeking only to have both houses recognize the unions as bargaining agents for employees and to have both houses sign the standard house and bar card contracts of the union, and thereby display house cards.

Clark said he had been informed that the houses wish to enter negotiations at once for a working conditions and wage contract, but added that the union is not ready now for such negotiations. The unions first want recognition and display of house cards, and picketing will continue until the house card contracts are signed, he added.

Picketing by the unions has been effective and has drawn the support of unions from Santa Clara County as well as in the Salinas area, Clark said.

## Sheds, Shops Started for Big PGE Plant

Construction of metal buildings for warehouses, sheds, machine shops and storage area for Stone & Webster Co. in anticipation of the vast generating plant project for Pacific Gas and Electric Co., at Moss Landing was started last week.

Union officials said the shops and sheds would be constructed by a sub-contractor, Rebold and LeRose, and the prefabricated metal structures will be adjacent to the highway.

Heavy equipment was busy last week at the plant site, with cranes and bulldozers removing trees and clearing the land.

Ten more laborers were called to the job during the week, according to Business Agent J. B. McGinley, who said this makes 16 laborers at the project plus three union watchmen.

Four union carpenters were on the project last week with no more calls anticipated for some time, according to Business Agent George R. Harter of Carpenters Union 925.

Start of the major buildings for the new steam generator plant will not be for several weeks more, it was reported.

## Salinas Barmen Plan Barbecue Outing Nov. 2

Plans for a barbecue picnic for members of Salinas Bartenders Union 545 on Tuesday, November 2, are progressing, according to union Secretary Al Clark.

The affair will start at 2 p.m. and will be held at Salinas Golf and Country Club on the San Juan Road, Clark said. Bars will be closed this day due to national elections.

A beef dinner with all the trimmings will be served to members and guests. Each member will be allowed to bring four guests, at \$2.00 each, Clark added.

## Hollister Bosses Form Association

Employers in the Hollister area have formed an association under the California Employers Association, according to word received last week. Heading the new group as chairman is Jack R. Shaw, of the San Benito Feed and Warehouse Co., with Ben A. Jubb as secretary. The temporary steering committee is reported as C. C. Coleman, Bert J. Kirk Jr. and Stanley Marcheski.

## Sun Harbor Plant Closing Announced

Shut down of operations of Sun Harbor sardine cannery plant in Monterey was announced last week, the closing said due to high prices of fish and lack of market.

Union officials said the other plants along Monterey's Cannery Row were continuing to be busy as fish of good quality was brought to port here.

## State Fed. Maps Big Year's Program

(Release from State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco.—For the first time in many years, the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor disposed of some 250 resolutions without referring any back to the Executive Council for action, except for the few which needed further implementation. The delegates to the convention were given the opportunity to debate the merits of the various resolutions, which dealt with every phase of activity of direct and indirect concern to

This record was made possible by the expeditious procedure provided by the Executive Council in, first of all, submitting to the convention statements of policy dealing with the basic problems facing the California State Federation of Labor, and, secondly, as the result of an amendment passed by last year's convention setting an earlier deadline for all resolutions. This convention set a precedent for future ones insofar as the handling of resolutions was concerned by placing emphasis on the disposal of the vital issues contained in resolutions and not sacrificing consideration of them to secondary matters.

**PAPERS DISTORT ISSUE**  
A distorted and misleading story was carried by the Los Angeles Herald-Express on convention action with reference to the Negroes. The highly inaccurate account conveyed the impression that the Federation was discriminating against Negroes in rejecting a proposal to elect a Negro vice-president as such. The officials of the Federation and those participating in the debate who were opposed to this resolution, including Negro delegates, pointed out that such a proposal would be discriminatory; that any Negro had the full privilege of being elected a vice-president of the Federation, not because he was a Negro, but because he would be chosen on the same basis as other vice-presidents; that it would be a recognition and perpetuation of race discrimination to set aside one vice-president for a Negro.

It was pointed out by both the President of the Federation and the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, and supported by Negro delegates, that such a proposal would involve the election of a Filipino vice-president, a Jewish vice-president, and vice-presidents representing other national minority groupings. The sound reasoning of the Constitution Committee was concurred in practically unanimously by the convention, contrary to the misrepresentation in the Herald-Express. A special release, clarifying this issue, is being sent on by the Federation to the Negro papers and the labor press.

**VICTIMIZE THE RACE**  
Such irresponsible reporting has not only victimized the Negro race, but has misrepresented the position of labor with regard to this important question. A study of the statement of policy dealing with combating racial bigotry and intolerance would have enabled the representative of this paper to understand precisely and clearly the position of the Federation, which is unequivocally opposed to racial discrimination and intolerance.

In the recommendations made by the Executive Council on the various propositions to be voted upon in November, one change was made. The previous action was to vote "yes" on Proposition No. 4. The final action adopted by the convention was to take no action on this proposition.

**1 Answer to All Questions—Dewey**  
On at least one score Tom Dewey is the most extraordinary figure in American politics. Absolutely nobody else could have made that 9000-mile political junket dressed only in a pair of plaid trousers. No matter what the problem is Dewey has the one and only cure-all—"unity" and "sound leadership." What about the housing shortage? The answer is "unity" and "sound leadership." What about inflation and enormous corporation profits? The answer is "unity" and "sound leadership."

What about labor-management relations and the Taft-Hartley law? The answer is "unity" and "sound leadership." What about better social security and minimum wage laws? The answer is "unity" and "sound leadership." What about conservation, reclamation, public power, federal aid to education, civil rights, and equitable taxes for the wage earner? The answer is "unity" and "sound leadership." One thing is certain. If during one of his rear-platform speeches somebody in the crowd yells, "What about the seven-year itch and the fornication on the subway?" our man Dewey will not be taken aback. He'll know the answer. But you'll never, never guess what it is!

**T-H Is Slanted In Favor of Bosses--Tobin**  
New York.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin assailed the Taft-Hartley Act, declaring it is "slanted heavily in favor of management."

Mr. Tobin's charge was made in the course of a radio debate with one of the law's authors, Representative Fred A. Hartley, who championed the measure and called for amendments which would make it an even tougher anti-labor measure.

The Secretary of Labor singled out the provision in the law requiring officers of labor unions to swear they are not members of the Communist party. He asserted that this provision makes labor union officials "second-class citizens," and asked: "Why shouldn't a Congressman have to sign the same kind of affidavit as organized workers?"

Without answering the question specifically, Mr. Hartley went on to defend the requirement for the non-Communist oaths and declared the provision "is working out exceptionally well."

As expected, the sponsor of the law maintained that the law should be strengthened, rather than weakened, especially to curb "violence and strong-arm methods so common in industrial disputes."

Mr. Tobin declared that the law provides encouragement to management leaders who want to restore sweat-shop conditions, and discouragement to those employers who want to operate fairly. He proposed a conference of labor and management leaders "to work out a law fair to both labor and management."

Mr. Hartley struck one conciliatory note when he admitted that the provision in the law requiring union membership elections on the question of a union shop "may be knocked out." An amendment to accomplish this purpose is expected to be discussed at a hearing scheduled by the Senate-House "Watchdog" committee set up to oversee the operations of the law.

**Urges 'No' Vote On Prop. 3**  
A "No" vote on ballot Proposition 3 was recommended today by Congressman George P. Miller (6th District). In a communication to the California Committee for Railroad Safety accepting an executive post, the congressman said: "In this day of streamlined trains, the people of the country should think of increasing the safety factor connected with their operation rather than reducing it."

"The Full Crew Law was passed by the Legislature of the State of California after due deliberation and exhaustive research as a safety measure and it should be retained on the statute books."

"I become indignant when I see advertisements of the proponents of this measure to the effect that it will save the people money. It is ridiculous to think that the small saving would be reflected in lower rates."

"It is time to quit taking liberties with the safety of the traveling public and operating personnel of the railroads by the use of trick catch phrases," the congressman said.

**Dixiecrat—Child Of Wall Street**  
Writing in the Chicago Sun, K. M. Landis says:

"Here is the paradox of the states' rights movement. It is financed by Northern-owned corporations which have learned to pick the pockets of the white Southerner by helping him step on the Negro."

"The paradox is complete when men of substance in the North say that what happens in Georgia is a local affair."

"Most of these men are very much interested in democracy for the Germans, and are prepared to risk war for the freedom of Berlin. But Georgia is 'none of our business.'"

## Average Home In Calif., \$7064

California led the national procession in home building in urban areas for the first six months of this year, according to a survey released by the Research Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Construction of 53,992 dwelling units was begun in the state during the first half of 1948, marking an increase of 50.5 per cent over the first half of 1947, and equalling the total of the next two ranking states.

The Chamber survey was based on information supplied by the National Association of Home Builders, the President's Economic Report and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"A glimpse at the over-all housing picture throughout the nation indicates that the private home builders have their second wind and are getting ready to pile up a real score this year. Nearly one-third more dwelling units were built in the urban areas of the nation during the first six months than during the corresponding period a year earlier," Ralph B. Koerber, manager of the Chamber's Research Department, said.

Following California's lead, Texas was second in home construction with 30,764 dwelling units; New York ranked third with 21,584 dwelling units; Florida came next with 13,437 units; Pennsylvania had 13,354 units, and Ohio was sixth with 11,574 units.

The average dwelling unit cost in the nation during the first six months was 18.9 per cent above the first six months of 1947. Average dwelling unit cost in Texas was lowest at \$4911 and highest in Ohio at \$8341; while the average in California was \$7064.

## Offer Prizes for Best Truman Vote

Washington (FP)—\$2000 in cash prizes are waiting for the local labor committees which turn out the best vote for President Truman in November, Labor's Committee for Truman and Barkley announced October 6.

Performance will be measured by comparing the ratio of Democratic to Republican presidential votes this year to the record of 1944, when the contestants were Roosevelt and Dewey. On that basis, winners will be chosen as follows:

First prize—\$1000, second prize—\$500, next five prizes—\$100 each. There will also be an additional \$100 prize for the best precinct results within the district winning first prize. To be eligible a committee must be certified by a central AFL body, must have an application filed by Nov. 1, and must operate in an area of at least 15,000 population.



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## BATTLE CONFRONTING LABOR

All labor should realize that a real battle confronts the men and women who work for a living, on November 2nd. It is a battle of ballots and in this all important election labor holds the balance of power, provided that power is used intelligently and effectively.

There is only one way to win an election and that is to help pile up the total vote for what labor wants and needs and against what labor does not want. What is needed above everything else November 2nd is defeat for re-election of those candidates to Congress, who voted for the Taft-Hartley law.

Such anti-labor members of the present Congress must be replaced by others who are pledged to vote for the repeal of this law. It has been demonstrated that this law can be used to disrupt and destroy labor unions and that was the underlying reason for its adoption.

Scarce headlines in our daily papers about other wars that are threatened should not be permitted to mislead working people to forget about the far more important battle they have to fight November 2nd. Unless they succeed in eliminating enough of the present anti-labor members of Congress to change its present reactionary complexion labor is in for evil days. The way to win is to vote and get others to vote right.

## COMING ELECTION IMPORTANT

Labor is facing the parting of the ways in the coming national election. The battle that lies immediately ahead of us is the election of the 81st Congress. If labor fails to join hands with forward looking citizens in sufficient numbers to elect a Congress that will repeal the Taft-Hartley law dark days lie immediately ahead, not only for union people, but for all our common people.

What confronts organized working people in the United States, in case an anti-labor Congress is again elected November 2nd, is the most extensive union crushing campaign that has ever been attempted. That is why a Congress must be elected that will repeal the Taft-Hartley slave act.

Those citizens, who are qualified to vote, but who have disfranchised themselves by neglecting to register, have already voted for lower wages and a more uncertain livelihood in the future. They have placed themselves in a position where they cannot vote for their own best interests nor can they vote against the political threats that hang over their heads.

Those who are registered can and must vote this year if they never voted before. In California thirteen of the fourteen Republican congressmen voted for the Taft-Hartley law and most of them are candidates for re-election. Every vote labor has must be cast for candidates for Congress, who will vote for the repeal of this law.

## IN 1920 WE TRIED IT

Plenty people are living who remember how the gullible American voters of 1920 and succeeding years fell for the slogan of "Back to Normalcy." In more concrete terms this meant low wages, lower prices for already low farm prices and plenty of unemployment. By 1932 conditions were so bad that an aroused American people voted the Republican party out of office and kept it out till 1946, when indifference on the part of a large percentage of our people, combined with disgust over so many democrats in office failing to follow in the footsteps of Franklin D. Roosevelt, caused a slump in the popular vote of many millions and resulted in again placing the Republicans back in control of both Houses of Congress.

During the past two years this Republican Congress has proved itself to be one of the most reactionary since the Civil War. What legislation it passed favored big business and discriminated against labor and the common people. It neglected to do anything about high prices or supplying badly needed housing, but it did pass the Taft-Hartley law with which to weaken and destroy both labor and farm organizations.

To return this party to complete power now would doubtless lead to a worse situation than prevailed during the twelve years this party was last in complete control. Don't make the mistake of helping to elect anti-labor Republicans.

Today, more than ever, women realize that they must demand union-made goods and union services to channel every dollar of union wages into the cash registers of organized industries. The best union pay-as-you-go plan is to patronize only those firms that display the union label, shop card or button.—Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, president, American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor.

From now till the polls close November 2nd every man and woman who depends on labor for a livelihood should leave no stone unturned to elect members to Congress who are pledged to vote for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

## 1,800,000 Women In California Deprived Equality

More than 1,800,000 registered women voters in 14 counties will be eligible to vote in California in the coming November election, according to the conservative estimates of election officials.

Nearly 900,000 are expected to be registered in Los Angeles County, while San Francisco county will have more than 220,000 registered women voters.

A "breakdown" of men and women voters in San Francisco alone shows that 47 per cent of the bay area city's registrants are women—totaling 210,000 women for the June primary.

On the same basis, 150,000 in Alameda county and over 100,000 in San Diego county is the estimated number of women registered.

Although women won "equal rights" in California in 1911, the present system of electing the State Senate deprives them—as well as male voters—of equal rights in Senate representation.

Approximately 5,000 registered voters—men and women—in Mono-Inyo counties Senatorial district have the same representation in the State Senate as have the 900,000 women registered in Los Angeles county.

There are more women registered in San Francisco county than there are men and women registered in 12 of the mountain county Senatorial Districts, so sharing one Senator women of San Francisco are actually out-voted in the Senate 24 to 1.

There are more women registered in Alameda county—sharing one Senator—than the entire population of five mountain county Senatorial districts.

And there are more women registered in San Diego county than in four mountain Senatorial districts.

Equal rights for women voters and equal rights in electing the State Senate are one and the same thing—to be accomplished through voting Yes No. 13—Senate Reapportionment—on November 2nd.

The fourteen counties and the estimated number of women registered voters are as follows:

Los Angeles	900,000
San Francisco	220,000
Alameda	150,000
San Diego	100,000
San Bernardino	50,000
Santa Clara	50,000
San Mateo	50,000
Fresno	50,000
Contra Costa	50,000
Sacramento	50,000
Orange	40,000
Kern	30,000
San Joaquin	30,000
Riverside	30,000

TOTAL Estimate.....1,800,000  
14 Senators  
Other Senatorial Dist.....300,000  
26 Senators.

## Anti-Inflation Law a Farce!

Here it is straight from the Congressional Record... The special session did nothing to halt inflation!

Congressman Spence, Democrat from Kentucky, has a 100 per cent right voting record, and Congressman Buffet, Republican from Nebraska, has a 100 per cent wrong voting record from a Labor's League for Political Education standpoint. But in the August 5th debate in Congress both agreed that the anti-inflation measure which passed that day is a fraud.

Spence: "This bill is totally inadequate to meet present conditions. The President has asked for bread and the Congress has given him a stone."

Buffet: "I should like to vote for a bill that would approach this problem constructively and effectively, but I have been unable to convince myself that the measure before us does more than temporize with this problem."

Democrat or Republican, liberal or reactionary... they all agree. The 80th Congress betrayed the people by doing nothing to curb the price spiral.

Solution: Vote November 2nd for Congressmen who will represent you and not the privileged few.

## 1,675,000 Vets In California

On the basis of figures from a variety of official and unofficial sources, the Department of Veterans Affairs estimates the current veteran population (all wars) of California at 1,675,000.

Of this figure, it is estimated, all but 400,000 are veterans of World War II.

The central office of the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C., has given a current California veteran estimate of only 1,340,000.

Veterans' organizations in California have maintained that the Washington-based figure is too low, and point out that a year ago V. A. issued a California estimate of 890,000 whereas Selective Service figures showed California inductions of about 1,100,000.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## Trickle Prosperity, Dewey's Main Line

In the course of his Presidential campaign, Thomas E. Dewey has taken a stand against crime, bureaucracy and sin. Now in the home stretch he has also taken a stand against inflation. He is against inflation but he is also against any effective measure to put the lid on prices.

As a master double-talker, Dewey can talk out of both sides of his mouth, evade every aspect of any issue and come up with the promise of "turning today's hope into the achievement of tomorrow."

Here is the Dewey performance on inflation. First comes the thunderous platitude, inflation, according to Dewey, is "an economic problem." Having disposed that, he lets the people in on a secret. The first cause of the inflation is the war. Inflation is the price the people have to pay for defeating Hitler and Hirohito.

### REAL INFLATION CAUSE

Dewey carefully avoids mentioning that the source of the wartime inflation was the insistence of the corporations back in 1940 on high prices and exorbitant profits. They blackmailed the government in a moment of national crisis. The result of this blackmail cost the American people \$100 billion in unnecessary war expenditures because of price increases before price control took hold.

A second cause of the inflation, Dewey says, is the administration's policy of "deliberately discouraging production and trying to raise prices." Put politely, Dewey is simply twisting the facts.

The record shows that the administration, with the active support of the Republicans, prematurely removed all controls on profits, prices and supplies. The price raising was done by the corporations. Now in an increasing number of industries the monopolies are restricting production to raise prices still higher. The record does not show that Dewey ever protested—even once—against the destruction of price control, the gouging of the people by big business, the fantastic profits of the corporations.

### HE WILL "TACKLE" IT

Having cleaned up the "causes" of inflation, Dewey proceeds to give his solution. As a first step he will "tackle" inflation. He will do this, he claims, by reducing the national debt.

But to cut the government budget, which runs over \$40 billion a year, Dewey would have to do something about the \$22 billion that is being spent for the cold war. However, Dewey says he will continue "waging the peace." Put into simple words, that means he will spend even more for the cold war and the rearmament program.

Dewey's second step will be to get rid of the "speculating profiteers" who are clinging to the public payroll. By this means, he will get rid of the counterparts of Edwin Pauley, who speculated in wheat and other commodities. But even Pauley was a piker compared to the giant food corporations—the dairy trust and the meat trust—which fatten at the expense of the living standards of the people.

Dewey never says what he will do to bring prices down, where he stands on rent control, how he will curb the profiteers. He tells the people that "the current inflation is losing some of its momentum." The ghost writer responsible for this phrase apparently has not been doing any buying in a grocery store, a butcher shop or a clothing store.

### DEWEY AND HOOVER

This Dewey double-talk has a definite purpose. It is to confuse the people, to promise them pie in the sky in the future. At the same time, the corporations are not getting double-talk but concrete pledges. Not price control, but lower taxes for the corporations.

## S. F. Food Prices Rise in August

Moderate income families paid more for food at retail stores by mid-August than ever before, according to a report by Max D. Kossoris, Regional Director, Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The consumers' price index on August 15 was 224.3, eclipsing the earlier high of 223.4 in May of this year. The change from mid-July to mid-August was up 0.5 per cent, which places the August figure fully 11.9 per cent above that a year ago, and 139.1 per cent above that of prewar August of 1939. The food the housewife bought then for \$1, cost \$2.39 in August of this year. Conversely, the food dollar of last month was worth only 42 cents in terms of its August, 1939, purchasing power.

Increases in the prices of every item in the meat, poultry and fish group were primarily responsible for the increase in the over-all food price level. The group as a whole moved up 2.1 per cent. Within the group, beef and veal averaged increases of 2.6 per cent with round steak near the dollar mark—98.7 cents per pound. Pork prices were up 2.8 per cent, with pork chops retailing at an average of 93.8 cents per pound and ranging between 80 cents and \$1.10. Lamb prices moved up more modestly, by 0.7 per cent, chicken prices rose by 1.4 per cent and fish, fresh and canned, moved up still more, 1.9 per cent.

But meats were not the only group to go up in price. Egg prices spurted by 14 per cent to an average retail price of 83.2 cents per dozen. Sugar and sweets were up 3.3 per cent, and prices of beverages moved up by 0.3 per cent.

On the other side of the ledger, the level of fruit and vegetable prices went down 5.5 per cent within this group, the fresh varieties decreased in price by an average of 6.7 per cent, and the canned by 0.2 per cent. But the dried products increased in price, by 1.6 per cent.

Fats and oils averaged a decrease of 0.7 per cent from mid-July levels, and dairy products a smaller decrease, 0.4 per cent.

The only group to remain unchanged in price was that of cereals and bakery products.

## More Vets Use State Home Plan

More California veterans took advantage of the State Farm and Home Purchase Plan during August of this year than in any other month since the peak year of 1946.

The August figure was 379 homes, and one farm purchased for veterans, with the State advancing a total of \$2,558,260 toward the price of the properties.

Another 75 veterans received advances amounting to \$27,351 for repairs and remodeling on homes already purchased through the State low-interest plan.

### STEADY UPTREND

Since last February, when only 171 properties were purchased, the trend has been steadily upward, reaching 343 in July. The grand total of properties purchased since 1922 came to 29,466 with the August additions, for an over-all investment of just under \$149,000,000. Almost \$86,000,000 of this amount has been repaid by the veterans taking part, and 13,561 accounts have been paid in full.

Applications to establish eligibility for farm or home purchases mounted by the end of August to 167,043, indicating that many veterans have made plans to buy or build under the state plan but have been deterred by high prices for the time being.

The State Farm and Home Purchase Act provides for long-term low-cost financing (current interest rate, 3 per cent) for California veterans to assist them in establishing homes.

### OTHER FEATURES

It embodies other attractive features, such as the Home Protection Plan of Life Insurance, which has been of incalculable benefit to surviving dependents of veterans in case of death; and low rates on fire insurance, made possible by an agreement between the Department of Veterans Affairs and a large group of insurance companies.

Veterans who entered military service from California or who are natives of the state are eligible to get financing, under the plan, for a maximum of \$7,500 on the purchase of a home or \$13,500 on a farm. Appraised value must not exceed \$10,000 or \$15,000, respectively.

Interested veterans can obtain further information on the Farm and Home Purchase Plan from their county service officers or service center directors, or from any of the following offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs:

Los Angeles, 110 State Bldg.  
San Francisco, 417 Montgomery Street.  
Sacramento, 700 Capitol Avenue.  
San Diego, 434 Spreckles Bldg.  
Oakland, 2129 Grove Street.  
Fresno, 472 Palm Avenue.  
Long Beach, 201-202 Heartwell Bldg., 19 Pine Avenue.  
Santa Barbara, 306 Balboa Bldg., 735 State Street.  
San Jose, 852 The Alameda.

NAM members will vote—will you?

## GOP Plans Big Labor Crackdown

Washington.—Reactionary forces, while deliberately lying low during the political campaign, are secretly preparing an all-out drive to crack down on labor with even tougher legislation than the Taft-Hartley Act during the next session of Congress. Tipoff on what lies in store for labor if the anti-labor forces win an election sweep was divulged by Representative Fred Hartley of New Jersey, co-author of the T-H Act.

In an interview on the publication of his new book on anti-labor legislation, Representative Hartley stated flatly that his reactionary colleagues only did "half a job" during the 80th Congress and are planning to complete their legislative assaults against labor in the 81st Congress. Having decided not to run for re-election himself, Representative Hartley frankly stated that his conferees are soft-pedaling the subject right now for fear of reprisals at the polls.

The nature of the new anti-labor legislation planned by the reactionary forces is clearly outlined in Hartley's book. He says that the existing legal protections for labor contained in the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Clayton Act must go and that organized labor must be made subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws from which it is now exempted.

The same idea was expressed by Senator Joseph Ball, of Minnesota, in a recent radio broadcast during which he admitted, under prodding, that he considers labor a "commodity." This is a direct refutation of the language of the Clayton Act which states bluntly that "labor is not a commodity nor an article of commerce."

With the backing of the National Association of Manufacturers and other reactionary employer groups, a new propaganda wave is being built up to accuse labor of exercising a "monopoly." This would be the opening wedge of a drive to subject labor unions to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

If that ever happened, industry-wide bargaining would automatically be outlawed and any strike which tied up interstate commerce would be broken up by court action against the union and prosecution of union leaders. The hopes of the reactionaries are to smash all national and international unions and reduce the trade union movement to a loose and disintegrated collection of small local unions.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act was practically repealed by the Taft-Hartley Act, which provided for various kinds of court injunctions against labor unions. The Clayton Act, hailed at the time of its passage

## Labor Productivity Up, Factory Survey Shows

San Francisco.—Productivity in manufacturing industry for the years ended August 2, 1948, jumped 4.4 per cent as compared with the traditional 3 per cent per year of the 1899-1939 period.

This fact was received by Factory Management and Maintenance in a survey of 610 companies with 1,397,864 employees, representing more than 10 per cent of total employment in manufacturing.

## PICTURE OF A SQUARE DEAL and why we need to elect the DEWEY-WARREN TICKET

### GOV. DEWEY'S LABOR POLICIES IN NEW YORK:

- Put more than 1,000,000 more people in employment than in 1939 on higher than war-time pay.
- Gave the state lowest wartime strike record of all industrial states—and lowest postwar strike record of ten leading industrial states.
- In five years, settled, without formal hearing, 5,718 labor relations cases out of 6,751 filed.
- Built unemployment insurance reserve of over a billion dollars.
- Cut unemployment insurance waiting period, increased benefit rates, and extended payment period to 26 weeks.
- Increased benefits for total disability under workmen's compensation law and extended coverage to domestic and restaurant workers.

### GOV. WARREN'S LABOR POLICIES IN CALIFORNIA:

- Raised maximum weekly compensation benefits for injured workers by 20 per cent. Also raised burial allowance from \$150 to \$300.
- Completely reorganized Department of Industrial Relations, setting up one of the foremost safety divisions in the country.
- Arranged for the nation's highest minimum wage rate for women, and strengthened child labor laws.
- Civilian employment in California is up 50 per cent from prewar levels, with more job holders today than at the war-time peak.
- Established the outstanding apprentice training program in the nation.
- Extended unemployment insurance to those made jobless by illness.

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580 MARKET STREET, S. F.



## Teamster Taxi Drive

Detroit.—Organization of the Radio Cab Company is in the bag, subject to an NLRB election, state leader James R. Hoffa of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) announced October 1 during the strike of that company. Radio has 500 cabs. Checker Cab, largest in Detroit, is next on the organizing list, Hoffa says.

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## Atom Commission

## Bars 2 CIO Unions

Washington.—The Atomic Energy Commission ordered 2 contractors to bar from atomic plants CIO unions whose officers are suspected of Communist affiliation.

The labor organizations affected are the United Public Workers of America, with members at the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, with members in the new Knolls II Atom Powers Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

While the United Electrical Union has a contract covering all General Electric employees, the notice sent out by Commission Chairman David E. Lilienthal applied only to the atomic installations.

The Lilienthal notice to the two companies was supplemented by a letter to Paul M. Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Herzog was advised that the commission had decided to withdraw its request that the board refrain from processing labor cases involving certain atomic energy projects.

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Step 1, says the report, is to "sell stocks . . . heavily on the first definite news of war by radio or newspaper." In the event of a sudden war, it explains, "we believe that the bulk of people would be scared both of the war itself and the uncertainties of the war and stocks of all categories should be sold."

Step 2, it advises, is to hold on to your cash for about 10 days and then use about one-third of your investable fund to buy into the following groups: aircraft, airlines, distilling, mining (non-ferrous), motion pictures, shipbuilding, sugars and transit (bus). In another section of the report Spear & Staff names specific stocks.

For step 3, the report suggests waiting until the picture of a tax program comes out and then buying one-third more in the most tax-sheltered groups. "While we believe this next war is going to be a toughly regimented war," the report says, "we do believe it will be fought within the framework of the capitalist system. Because of this, we believe the tax structure will be quite similar to the tax structure in the second war except (a) it will be more severe and (b) the base years will be different.

"Of course, it goes without saying that the whole country would be put on a complete, total war basis immediately. We have had two major wars in this generation. In the first one we were very slow to put on war controls. In the second war we were slow but not quite as slow. The U.S. entered the war on Dec. 7, 1941, and prices, pay and jobs were not frozen until 11 months later, in November 1942. This time we believe all of these controls are already written in the Pentagon, and while the war itself will not be a push-button war, we believe the inauguration of controls would be

push-button."

The report declares, however, that it is convinced "the idea of allowing a company to make a certain per cent on its invested capital will be in any new war tax measure" and therefore regards investment in companies with the heaviest capital structure as the best bet.

SEE A LONG WAR  
As its fourth step, the report suggests: "Somewhere in the middle of the war, short or long—and a war would be longer than atomic fanatics would have us believe—begin to think about not what stocks to buy for profit, but what stocks to buy to hold your purchasing power even against a bad postwar inflation." It adds a warning that "by the middle or end of the war our national debt might be up to nearly \$1 trillion."

The report predicts that the "emotional shock of a sudden war would be terrific. . . In World War I and World War II we had Britain and France to take the first shock. We had two years in which to unconsciously prepare ourselves emotionally. In the last two wars we had friends—powerful friends. In a possible coming war we will be practically alone except for Britain's sea and air power which, if Britain were overrun or knocked out by rockets, would be baseless."

The other report discusses good stock buys in agricultural equipment, building, electric power, iron, steel, radio, rails and other industries in the event of "a Russian backdown and a period of peace or semi-peace." But throughout the report, peace is in quotes.

Father-Son Farmers  
Berkeley. — Father and son agreements for farm management and operation are on the increase in California, says Professor Richard L. Adams of the College of Agriculture. These agreements provide for active participation in management and labor of farming by both father and son. Both men share, on a definite basis, in all the work, responsibility, and returns.

A study of county records shows that this type of agreement seems now preferred in many parts of the state over arrangements by which the father outright leases the property to his son.



YOU ARE LOOKING UP in this picture at the De Havilland 108, swept-back wing, experimental British aircraft which was the first jet-powered plane to push through and beyond the speed of sound. The British announced the arrow-headed 'plane' the cracking of the sound barrier in flight with a typical, laconic, official statement of 33 words, ending in, "The pilot was Mr. John Derry." No figures were given, but to have achieved supersonic speed, the British craft must have flown faster than the day at something like 739 m.p.h.

Confidential: What  
To Buy In Case of War

New York.—One of the nation's leading market services has issued a special confidential report to its subscribers advising them what stocks to buy "in case of a sudden war."

The report, prepared by Spear & Staff, Babson Park, Mass., is being sold for \$2 to investors who respond to a "special rush release" warning of the immediacy of "a war with Russia over Berlin or some other spot." Thrown in for the two bucks is another special report listing 24 stocks due for a "sizzling, big profit rally" if a "peace" should be patched up.

Spear & Staff outlines four steps in its 10-page special report, headed "What to Do With Your Money and What Stocks to Buy in Case of a Sudden War in the First 10 Days, in the Second 10 Days."

Step 1, says the report, is to "sell stocks . . . heavily on the first definite news of war by radio or newspaper." In the event of a sudden war, it explains, "we believe that the bulk of people would be scared both of the war itself and the uncertainties of the war and stocks of all categories should be sold."

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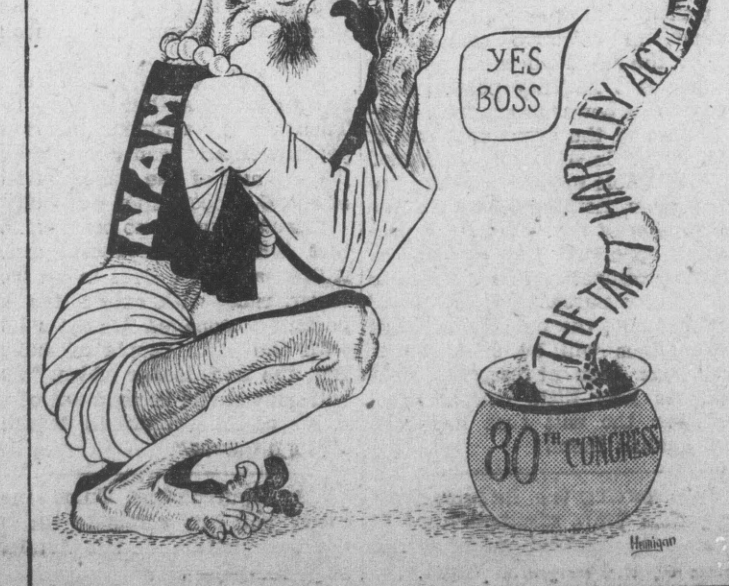
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## Union Directory

## ATTENTION!

Union Directory will be run in the issue of the second week of each month unless lack of space prohibits. All changes, corrections and additions must be received at the newspaper office by the 1st of the month. Clip this directory for reference during the current month.

## MONTEREY

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Sec., and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, phone Ballard 6341.

BAKERS 896—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., J. O. Jolley, 130 Orner Rd., phone 2-1121. Sec., A. H. Thompson, 1177 Fifth St., Monterey, phone 4547.

BARTENDERS 482—Meets at 315 Alvarado St. 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., James Macay, Seaside, phone 5555. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Geo. L. Rice, P. O. Box 354, Carmel, phone 1578-R. Office, 315 Alvarado, phone 6745.

BRICK MASONS 15—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville, Fin. Sec., M. Reel, 14 El Estero, Monterey, phone 5745. Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 3715.

BUTCHERS 205 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. Pres., John Alsop, Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone Mont 7825. Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 7022. Bus. Agt., Fred S. Miller, 440 Polo Verde, phone 6113. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6745. Office hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 205 (Salinas Branch)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., Bob Beach, 730 Hillcrest, 7581 Sec. Sec., Earl A. Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Cal 9220. Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1221 1st Ave., Salinas, phone 8292.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco, phone Sutter 1-2838. District Vice-President, Anthony Aguilera, P. O. Box 494, San Jose, phone Ballard 2772.

CARPENTERS 1232—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St. Pres., C. Webster, 1128 Fourth, phone 5308. Fin. Sec., D. Ward, 1400 Gibson St., phone 3859. Bus. Rep., F. W. Miller, 12th St., phone 5726. Office at 315 Alvarado St., phone 1095, phone 2725.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets at 315 Alvarado St. at 8 p.m. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Pres., E. Winters, 3835 Central Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 8035. Sec. Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone Monterey 7874.

ELECTRIC WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at Monterey Moose Hall, 8:00 p.m. Pres., B. Brown, 202 Pacific St., phone 3336. Fin. Sec., Andy Lacer, Bus. Agt., Leroy Hawley, phone 4672.

ENGINEERS (Stationary)—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Salinas, Pres., Frank Brantley, Sec., Leo J. Derby, Mgr., C. C. Fitch, Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, Rm. 483, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone Columbia 8855-M. Main office, 2004 - 16th St., San Francisco, phone Underhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERS UNION OF CASTROVILLE—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Bill Gray, 2415 1/2th, Richmond, Bus. Agt., W. M. Kerr, Office at Moss Landing, phone 5725.

FRESH FRUIT VEGETABLE WORKERS UNION 917—Meets in Women's Club, Pres., Holman Day, Sec., Ethel Olson, Office, 28 Market St., phone 9113.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartender, 545 and Culinary Alliance 487—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose, phone 9113. Local 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6539. Sec., Agt., J. F. Matos, 102 Toro, phone 6777, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777.

LATHERS 112—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Bengo, Hilary St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4820. Sec. Treas., Dean S. Seelie, 525 1/2th St., Salinas, phone 2225.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 258—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 8 p.m. Pres., Hazel Smith, 210 E. Cell St., Sec. Treas., Grace MacIntosh, Box 253 Sprackles, Receiver, Lawrence, Salinas, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6599.

MACHINISTS AND MECHANICS 1694—Meets 1st Tuesday and 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, Bus. Agt., L. B. Scott, P. O. Box 311, San Jose, Salinas, Rep., A. Woodward, phone Salinas 2-6835. Pres., N. F. Kappert, 133 Avenir Court, Sec., Leslie Parker, 11 Wren St., Monterey, phone 7032.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., Clayton Clark, 414 Buier St., phone 9160. Sec., Peter Greco, 33 Marion, phone 2-1509. Fin. Sec. & Bus. Rep., Carl Laia, 27-A Montclair Way, phone 2422.

PAINTERS 762—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Lawrence Nichols, 227 King St., phone 2420. Sec. and Bus. Agt., C. R. Pendragosa, 210 Dennis, phone 2-1509.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS 503—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, Pres. Al Evarly, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harry Winger, Rt. 1, Box 242, Curtis St., phone 2-0282. Rec. Sec., Rost Larsen, 815 East St., phone 5923. Ex. Bd. meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets every 3rd Wednesday, Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., J. Colburn, 420 Sanborn Rd., phone 8593. Sec., H. C. Schiele, 636 El Camino Real, phone 7032.

PRESTRESS 228—Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Ass'n (Union)—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Winger, Rt. 1, Box 242, Curtis St., phone 2-0282. Rec. Sec., Rost Larsen, 815 East St., phone 5923. Ex. Bd. meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.

RETAIL CLERKS 833—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Hotel Cominos, 8 p.m. Pres., Lawrence Nichols, 227 King St., phone 2420. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Carl Laia, 27-A Montclair Way, phone 2422.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 3rd Saturday at 9 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple, Pres. James M. Roy, 209 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Sec. and Bus. Agt., Ralph R. Sutherland, 20901.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at 315 Alvarado St. and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.) Pres. John Alsop, Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone Mont 7825. Rec. Sec., Hastell Warren, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone Mont 7825. Sec., E. F. Knowles, 222 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-J. Bus. Agt. for Salinas area, J. B. McGintley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agt. for Monterey, Dick Rial, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6-26. Meets in Monterey 2nd Wednesday 5 p.m. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 7874.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple, Pres. Art Reina, 2 Homestead Ave., phone Salinas 9795. Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Clayton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216. Sec., Dave Green, P. O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

GENERAL TEABAGERS WAREHOUSE MEN AND HELPERS 830—Meets 2nd Thursday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres. Albert A. Harris, 24 Pajaro, phone Salinas 5653. Sec. Peter A. Andrade, 274 E. Alisal St., Bus. Agt. Glenn Wilkinson, Office, 315 Alvarado, Monterey, phone 5053.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of October 3, 1917, as amended, for the week ending August 24, 1948, as required by the Act of August 24, 1942, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 552, Federal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form.

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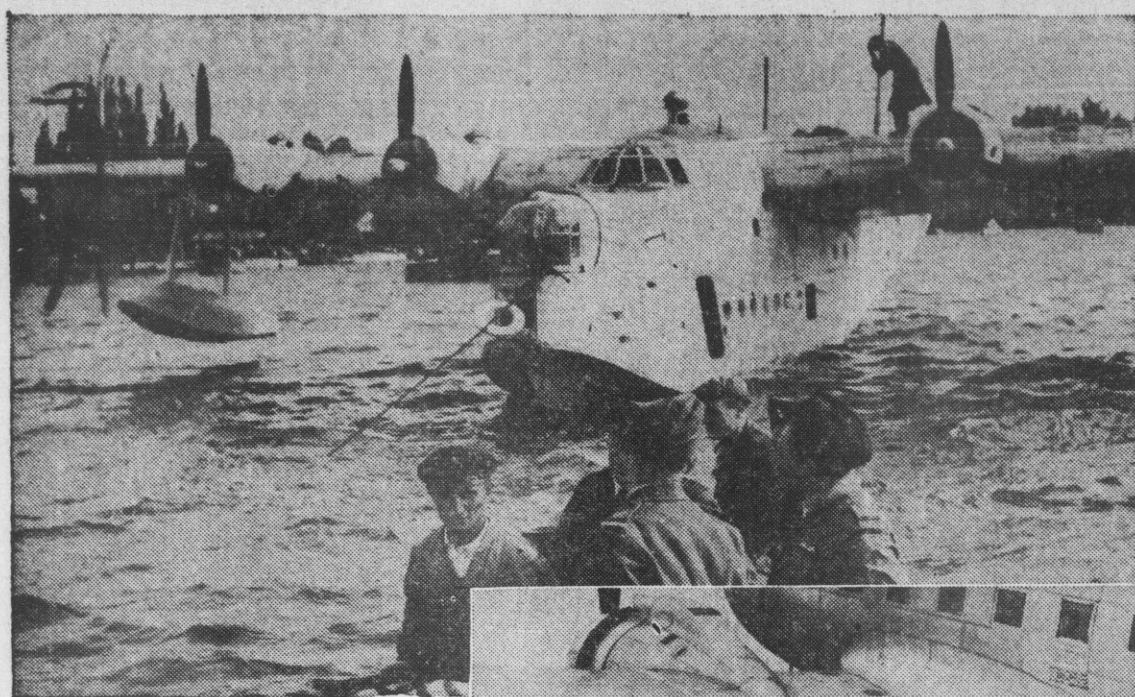
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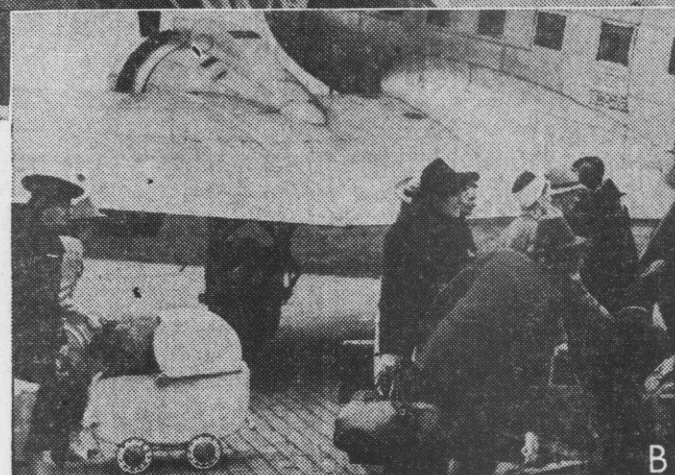
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## Food Flown In, People Taken Out on Berlin Air Lift



TO FEED and fuel 2,500,000 Germans entirely by air was the problem set America and Britain by the Berlin blockade. Here are some of the British efforts as they tackled 45 per cent of the net tonnage landed by the two Western powers in Germany's capital. Top: Members of an R.A.F. crew leave their giant Sunderland flying boat by launch after they had landed the big aircraft on Havel Lake, on the outskirts of Berlin, in an experiment in using flying boats on the air lift. Right: German women and a baby carriage go aboard an R.A.F. transport that had flown in food. The women and the baby had been held up in the city by the blockade and were being taken out by the British on a return trip.



## Dailies Sensitive On T-H, Reporters Busy

Labor has already scored at least one victory in the 1948 political campaign. The newspaper editorialists are beginning to get highly sensitive about the Taft-Hartley act.

On this one point all parts of organized labor have been active. The idea has begun to take hold that with Taft-Hartley the 80th Congress tried to slip the American people a mickey finn. For some months the editorialists tried to ignore Taft-Hartley. Now they find it necessary to rally to its defense.

In paper after paper in different states almost the same editorial has appeared. Each tries to prove that the Taft-Hartley chains really don't make much noise when they clank.

The editorials sound so much alike you might almost think that a canned directive went out from the National Association of Manufacturers. Of course this could not be true since we have been assured that our press is free. Perhaps all the editors think alike. Or, perhaps they all like the assurance of 21 meals a week.

One Pittsburgh paper used the scholarly approach. It assigned an alleged labor reporter to write a series on Taft-Hartley.

### SMART ON UNIONS

This business of labor reporters on big daily papers is interesting by itself. You might imagine that the labor man on a paper would be friendly to labor. Certainly the financial experts sound as if they owned seats on the stock exchange. But it generally develops that the labor expert is the man who knows how to put the needles to unions.

The Pittsburgh labor reporter began with a sentence which he shouldn't have bothered to write. He could have gotten it canned from the NAM. He said: "The purpose of the act was to bring into better balance labor and management relation; to counteract the pro-labor flavor of labor's 'Magna Carta,' the Wagner Act."

That sounds like an objective statement. It just happens to contain an astonishing number of lies for one medium-length sentence. Talking about "balance in labor-management relations" has a lofty tone but the simple fact is that the bill was written by NAM sharpshooters with the idea of crippling labor as much as possible without stirring up a revolution in the U.S.

### TO PUT IT PLAINLY

Carrying out the scholarly theme, the reporter (C. Edmund Fisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette) says, "In many ways the law is good. In others it is bad." With a little editing that state-

ment could stand up to the facts. Just make it read, "It is good for the corporations and bad for the working people."

The article quoted was the most pro-labor of the lot. The rest argued that labor should rejoice at the blessings of Taft-Hartley.

The fact that the daily press must now rush to the defense of one of its pet bills is a hopeful sign. It is an indication of what a concerted labor campaign can do. But there is nothing final about it. The payoff comes November 2nd.

## State Factory Jobs Increase

Factory employment in California increased to 523,600 production workers in August from 496,100 in July. Seasonal expansion in canning and lumber and gains in aircraft, apparel, and iron and steel were primarily responsible for the rise of 27,500 between the two months.

Total employment in manufacturing industries, including clerical, administrative, sales, and other non-factory workers, reached 770,900 in August. This is the highest level since the war and is more than 10,000 above the year-ago total of 763,200 wage and salary workers. In August 1945, the month of Japan's capitulation, a total of 889,000 wage and salary workers was employed.

### INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Factory employment in the Los Angeles industrial area rose to the highest peacetime August level in history largely as a result of increases in the food products and apparel industries. The current level of 243,600 production workers is almost 9000 above August a year ago. At the termination of hostilities in August, 1945, factories in Los Angeles County employed 314,900 earners.

The number of production workers in the San Francisco Bay industrial area increased to 124,400 in August, 5700 above the preceding month, reflecting gains in the canning and iron and steel industries. Factory employment in the area in August compares with 139,100 in August, 1947, and 185,900 in August, 1945.

## Food Leads in New Bay Industry

Food and kindred products accounted for the largest investment in the Bay Area during 1947, with \$23,143,778 invested in the Bay Area and \$5,231,978 in San Francisco alone, it was revealed today by the Industrial Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Total industrial investments in the 12 counties of the Bay Area amounted to \$127,565,903 during the year.

Of this amount, San Francisco accounted for \$15,314,678 in new plants and expansions.

Tobacco manufacturing investments amounted to \$225,000 in San Francisco; textiles \$207,000 in the Bay Area with \$63,000 in San Francisco; apparel \$613,500 in the Bay Area and \$456,500 in San Francisco; lumber and timber \$1,850,000 in the Bay Area, \$450,000 in San Francisco; furniture and finished lumber \$2,062,000 in the Bay Area, \$510,200 in San Francisco; paper and allied products \$19,475,000 in the Bay Area, \$1,245,000 in San Francisco; printing and publishing \$2,661,000 in the Bay Area, \$1,252,000 in San Francisco; chemicals and allied products \$10,942,125 in the Bay Area, \$1,017,000 in San Francisco; petroleum and coal products \$6,775,000 in the Bay Area, \$25,000 in San Francisco; rubber products \$167,000 in the Bay Area, \$150,000 in San Francisco; leather and leather products \$6,000 in San Francisco; stone, clay and glass products \$9,010,350 in the Bay Area, \$139,000 in San Francisco; iron, steel and their products \$15,839,000 in the Bay Area, \$1,383,000 in San Francisco; non-ferrous metals and their products \$3,823,000 in the Bay Area, \$1,851,000 in San Francisco; electric machinery \$12,061,000 in the Bay Area, \$262,000 in San Francisco; machinery except electrical \$5,684,000 in the Bay Area, \$364,000 in San Francisco; automobiles and automobile equipment \$8,361,000 in the Bay Area, \$11,000 in San Francisco; transportation equipment (except auto) \$3,737,350 in the Bay Area, \$5,000 in San Francisco; miscellaneous industries \$922,400 in the Bay Area, \$668,000 in San Francisco.

## Living Costs Rise, Slight Food Drop

Washington, D.C.—Retail prices of goods and services usually purchased by moderate-income families in large cities rose 0.5 per cent from July 15 to August 15, 1948.

In announcing these figures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, stated that this increase was 8.9 per cent higher than a year ago; 30.9 per cent above June 1946; and 77.0 per cent above the August 1939 level.

However, there was a decline in food prices from mid-July to mid-August, primarily the result of more than seasonal declines in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables dropped for the third consecutive month, led by decreases of 30 per cent for onions, 19.5 per cent for lettuce, 17.9 per cent for sweet potatoes, 15.2 per cent for apples, and about 10 per cent for potatoes and cabbage.

Vegetable shortening prices were 4.9 per cent lower over the month, and smaller decreases were reported for oleomargarine, lard, and salad dressing.

Higher prices were reported for beef, pork, veal and fish, while lamb and chicken prices declined.

In the 56 cities surveyed, food prices decreased from mid-July to mid-August in 28 cities, increased in 26, and were unchanged in 2.

## Building Service Backs Dewey

Albany (LPA)—The Republican national ticket got its first support from a major labor organization last week when President William L. McFetridge and other members of the executive board of the Building Service Employees Union (AFL) delivered its endorsement to candidate Thomas E. Dewey last week.

Building service leaders got a hearty reception in Albany from Governor Dewey. "I am deeply gratified by the expression of confidence of one of the greatest unions in America," the Presidential hopeful said.

McFetridge, who supported President Roosevelt when Dewey challenged him in 1944, and who has been identified with the Democratic party in his home city of Chicago, predicted that other unions would shortly line up behind the GOP candidate.

The union president was accompanied on his visit to Dewey by leaders of the 36,000-man Local 32-B of his union—the New York City local—including Thomas G. Young, a vice president of the New York State AFL. Young said that he thought other state officers would support the Empire State Governor's bid for national leadership.

Local 32-B's executive board has itself voted to back Dewey as have the local leaders of the BSEU in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and other cities. McFetridge said that these locals contain a majority of the international membership and the international executive board was authorized by a telephone poll to declare for the GOP candidate.

Altho stating that he did not discuss the question with Dewey, McFetridge said that he believed the Republican leader favors amendments to the Taft-Hartley law.

The union executive board statement assured Dewey that it "will do all that is lawful and proper to aid in his election."

## Sport Calendar

The Division of Fish and Game reminds local sportsmen of the following regulations which apply to current hunting and fishing:

**Trout**—Ends October 31. Limit: 15 trout, salmon, or Rocky Mountain whitefish in the aggregate, or 10 pounds and one fish in the pound. Angling hours: one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset.

**Deer**—Ends October 15 in Sierra, North Coastal, and Lassen-Modoc areas. Bag limit: 2 bucks in North Coastal; one buck in Sierra; and one buck with at least three-point antlers in Lassen-Modoc area. Deer tags required.

**Black Bass**—No closed season. Daily bag and possession limit: 10 fish, but not over 15 pounds and one bass in the aggregate in the round. No minimum size.

**Sunfish, Crappie, Sacramento Perch, Calico Bass**—No closed season. Bag limit: 25 fish of all species in the aggregate. No minimum size.

**Catfish**—No closed season. Bag limit: 15 pounds and one fish in the aggregate in the round. Night fishing prohibited, except in District 22. Angling license required.

**Frogs**—Ends November 29. Limit: 24 per day, 48 per week. Minimum size limit: four inches from nose to crotch. No license required.

**Striped Bass**—No closed season. Limit: five fish or 25 pounds and one fish, except that, irrespective of weight, at least two fish may be possessed. Size limit: 12 inches.

**Abalone**—Ends January 14. Limit: 10 abalones with not more than five red species. Minimum size for red abalones, seven inches; green, six and one-quarter inches; pink, six inches; black, five inches. May not be possessed out of the shell.

**Cockles**—Ends March 31 in Marin County. No closed season elsewhere. Bag limit: 50. Size limit: none less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

**Ducks, Geese, Waterfowl**—October 15 to October 31 (first season). Daily limits: 5 ducks, 5 geese, 15 mudhens, 25 mergansers. Shooting hours: from one-half hour after sunrise to one hour before sunset, except on October 15, when shooting starts at Noon. Federal duck stamp and State license required.

**Doves**—Ends September 30, except in Imperial County where season extends from October 1 to October 31. Bag and possession limit: 10 doves. Shooting hours: one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except on opening day, when shooting starts at Noon, D.S.T.

## Earnings Rose in August, BLS Reports

Washington.—Gross average weekly earnings for the 13,200,000 production workers in the nation's manufacturing establishments advanced to a new record of \$53.86 in mid-August, 1948, according to preliminary estimates made available by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Continued gains in gross hourly earnings reflecting wage adjustments, particularly in durable goods industries, were largely responsible for the advance. Hourly earnings increased from 133.2 to 134.5 cents over the month.

## GOOD FOOD FOR A GROWING MAN!



## Me-First Doctors Want Pauper Test

Chicago (LPA)—The American Medical Ass'n has gone back into its shell—the hard, solid shell of conservatism and doctors-first philosophy that led the Justice Department to obtain an anti-trust judgment against it several years ago.

That's the view of union officials who are experts on medical care, who interpret recent AMA actions as a rebuff to the AMA's delegates to the Nat'l Health Assembly in Washington earlier this year.

After a long period in which the AMA Journal had refrained from entering into political controversies, it carried last week a long tirade attacking what it calls "compulsory sickness plans" like that in Great Britain. It implies that the British program is the same as the national health insurance program advocated for this country by the labor movement and many others.

Earlier, the AMA's House of Delegates voted in effect to repudiate the actions of the AMA delegates at the national health meeting. The National Health Assembly voted to approve a statement that "The principle of contributory health insurance should be the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of the American people, in order to remove the burden of unpredictable sickness costs, abolish the economic barrier to adequate medical services and avoid the indignities of a 'means test'."

The AMA convention did an about-face, insisted that a 'means test' be the prerequisite for both free medical service or the use of government funds for health care, opposed any federal grants in aid to states for health services "except where such state has clearly demonstrated an absolute need for such federal assistance," and opposed federal subsidies to aid in training of doctors and specialists.

In addition, the first step in a new drive on union and farm groups who are operating their own prepaid medical care programs was taken. The AMA House of Delegates has instructed its officers to study and prepare legislation "defining the legal status of corporations attempting to practice medicine in the various states."

This move to block the consumer-owned medical care program is another reversal of position. At the time of the Nat'l Health Assembly, Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL, Harry Becker of the CIO and Jerry Voorhis of the Cooperative Health Federation obtained an agreement from AMA officials to discuss and act on the barriers placed in the way of the consumer programs by national and state medical association officials.

## U.S. May Slap Wrist Of the Meat Trust

For more than half a century the meat trust has fixed prices and controlled the distribution of meat products. Despite periodic investigations and prosecutions, the Big Four—Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy—have ignored the anti-trust laws and used their monopoly power to wax fat at the expense of farmers, consumers and their own workers.

The operation of the monopoly in meat is not exactly news. But this is an election year and housewives are complaining about the sky-high prices of meat. So the Justice Department in mid-September suddenly discovered the meat trust and was horrified at its machinations.

For the record, the Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit against the Big Four, charging them with suppressing competition in the sale of meat and meat products. The complaint in the suit outlined the methods used to fix prices and control distribution, methods that have been exposed in previous investigations.

These methods include controlling the supply of meat which each of the Big Four obtains for sale by controlling the amount of livestock each will produce; utilizing uniform formulas to determine selling prices; selling at "loading" rather than "delivered" weights; selling at identical prices and terms of sale.

The Big Four, incidentally, accounted for 58 per cent of the cattle, 54 per cent of the hogs, 68 per cent of the calves and 79 per cent of the sheep slaughtered under federal inspection during the past 10 years.

The Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department pointed out that since 1893 "there has been an absence of effective competition among the Big Four meat packing companies. . . . They possess such tremendous power to suppress competition and the systematic use of that power is so deeply imbedded in their whole method of doing business, that nothing less than the destruction of that power can provide an opportunity for any real or effective competition in the sale of meat or the purchase of livestock."

Meanwhile, the packers say that meat prices will be even higher next year than at present. That indicates how little worried they are over the suit that has been filed against them.

By observing the invisible heat rays from Mars scientists hope to be able to discover whether life exists on this neighbor planet.

## MacArthur Lives "In an Ivory Tower"

Washington (LPA)—James S. Killen, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers-AFL returned last week from Japan. At a meeting of the International Affairs Committee of the AFL he told why he resigned as head of the Labor Division of General Douglas MacArthur's occupation authority in Tokyo.

"The issue was not the 'right' of civil servants to strike," Killen said. "What was at stake was the right of the million and a quarter Japanese government employees, most of them in state-owned industries, not the civil service, to bargain collectively."

Killen arrived in Washington just ahead of the Army Department's release of its official apology for MacArthur's letter to Japanese Premier Arita which denied unions any real status among government workers. His story shows that the Army is using the fear of Communists within the Japanese labor movement to shroud an anti-union policy which its supporters had devised long before the present wave of Communist-provoked strikes.

The AFL chose Killen as its advisor to MacArthur in April 1947. Then the government asked the paper workers' leader to take the job of chief of the Labor Division of the U.S. occupation authority.

"MacArthur has no personal contact with the Japanese scene," Killen said. "He lives in an ivory tower, talks with only a few important personages. He never talks with the plain people of Japan." But, the AFL leader added, "Time will compel the recognition of the rights of all workers to negotiate through unions."

By purchasing Union-made goods, you can eliminate the unfair competition of sub-standard-wage industries.

## How to Store Summer Clothes

Maybe there was a time when out-of-season clothes could be tossed into a box at the top of the closet and forgotten until you were ready to use them again, but that day is past.

Clothing costs too much and the pay envelope has to stretch too far for the housewife to take a chance on spoiling even an ordinary cotton dress. Summer clothing should be stored with the same care that you take with mothproofing your best winter woollens.

First of all, wash-clothes should be carefully laundered and dried. Don't starch them because the starch will crack and yellow and there's no point in bothering with ironing either unless you want to go once-over-lightly to prevent deep creases.

Be sure to get out all spots and stains, with special emphasis on fruit and grass stains, because if you let them remain all fall and winter you'll find them very stubborn in the spring.

Another good plan is to let out hems on children's dresses and overalls that you know will be too short when you take them out again. If you do this before you wash them, you'll get a headstart on de-creasing by spring. Pack them in boxes but not too tightly if you want to avoid deep creases, and by all means label them after you have sealed them securely.

It helps when you are putting away outgrown clothing for use as hand-me-downs for younger children to make note of the size in india ink on a seam or by pinning on a bit of paper or tape. Size marks generally disappear in the course of wear and it helps to get them straight while you remember them. Then when little sister or brother grows into size 4, you'll be able to lay your hands on the appropriate garments without having to do elaborate measuring and guessing.

### GOLD SHOES, BELTS

Wool summer coats and light sweaters that are to be stored have to be given their regular mothproofing, of course, after they are cleaned or washed and sealed away in tightly closed boxes.

If you bought gold shoes or belts this year, you would do well to patch up worn spots with liquid gilt and then be sure to keep them wrapped in dark paper. Clean your white shoes, too, and while you're at it, have them repaired so that they are ready for instant use. Then stuff them with paper, wrap and tuck them away with your clothes.

Your choice of storage place is important, too. Put your boxes in a dry place to avoid mildew.

One last thing—perhaps you have sufficient closet space to be able to store clothing on hangers. That's the best way, probably, but if you are using metal hangers, be sure to cover them to avoid rust and place shoulder pads carefully to keep them from getting out of shape. Then cover the clothes to keep them from getting dusty.

In short, store your out-of-season clothes so as to keep them from looking so shabby when their season rolls around that you'll want to replace them.

## Must Improve Apprenticeship

Atlantic City, N.J.—Apprenticeship throughout the United States is continuing to set all-time records, but the quality of training should be raised, William F. Patterson, Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor said here.

In an address at the 23rd convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Patterson cited the following record figures for building trades apprenticeship as listed with the Labor Department on August 1: 400 local joint union-employer apprenticeship committees and 19,167 apprentices in the electrical industry, and 133,759 apprentices in all crafts of the construction industry. The total for electrician apprentices represents a gain of 3385 and of 30,116 apprentices in all the building trades over those on file on August 1, 1947, he said.

Among the phases of apprenticeship which should be improved he declared are: selection of applicants for apprenticeship, indenturing and getting indentures registered with the proper State or Federal agencies as soon as possible, job training in all of the skills of a trade, adjusting differences between apprentices and employers or unions, determining how much credit toward the term of completion should be allowed, and related classroom instruction.

## CARPENTER ROUNDUP

### TO ALL MEMBERS:

Any member of Carpenters Union 925 who is unemployed should report to the union office before going to the State Department of Employment to file for unemployment compensation. Members filing for unemployment pay must present a card from the union, Business Manager George R. Hart explained.

### TO ALL MEMBERS:

...A number of members of Local 925 will earn more than \$3000 this year. After this amount is reached, you are not required to pay social security and state unemployment taxes, each one per cent and withheld from pay checks. However, if you work for different contractors, their records will not show your total earnings and they will withhold the tax. To redeem the money overpaid in these taxes, contact the union for details: Claim must be filed after January. Sometimes as much as \$20 can be redeemed in over-paid taxes.

F. V. Hampshire is contractor on the new elementary school project at Spreckels.

Local 925 has four men on preliminary work at the P.G.&E. project at Moss Landing but not more calls for men are expected for 30 to 60 days.

No report as yet on plans for construction of a new medium security prison at Camphora.

Stolte, Inc., has started work on the new Leeds Shoe Store and other work in the South Main St. development area.

## California's First Principle

"As all men are entitled to equal political rights, representation should be apportioned according to population."—California Constitutional Convention, Sept. 10, 1849.

Return the State Senate to the people by voting "Yes" on Prop. 13!

## NATURALIZER SHOES FOR WOMEN

ROBBIE and ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN  
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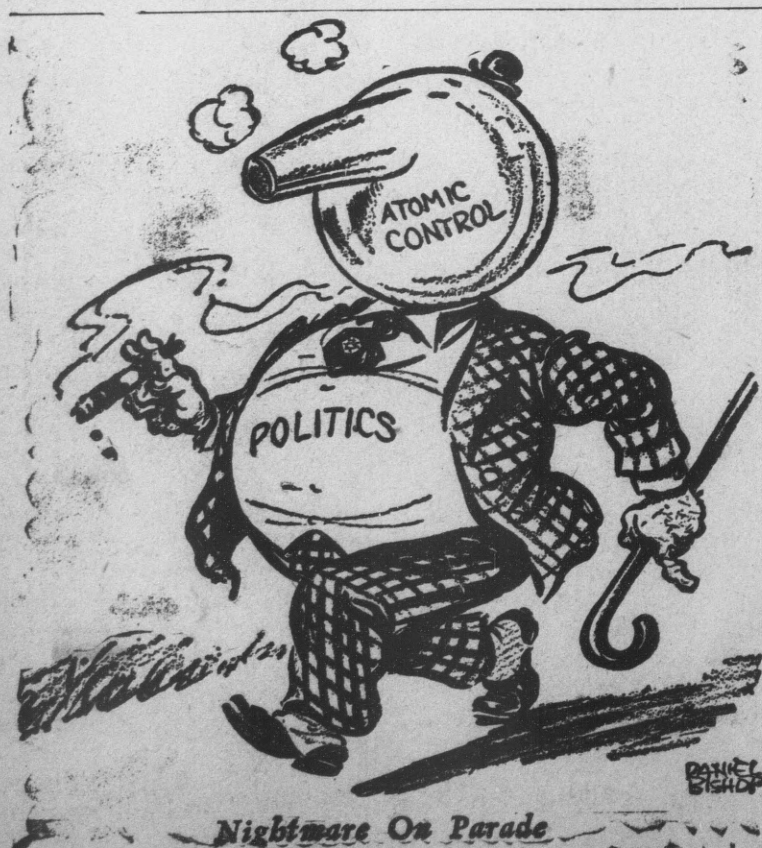
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